

ROBERT C. HARTER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. (Advertisement, \$1 per square for 3 weeks—50 cts. per sq. for each cont.)

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1885. NO. 33.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Patrons of the "Gettysburg Female Academy" are respectfully informed, that an Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place, on the 24th inst. commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. of Thursday, and terminating on Friday evening. Parents and all others interested are invited to attend. Gettysburg, Sept. 14, 1885.

COUNTY MEETING.

IN pursuance of the recommendation of the County Convention of the 7th inst. the County Committee of the Democratic Anti-masonic Party of Adams county give notice, that there will be a general

COUNTY MEETING.

of the Democratic Anti-masonic Republicans of Adams County, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 26th of September inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. It is earnestly hoped and desired that, although the present is a busy season, especially with the farmers, yet in consideration of the importance of the crisis to the Party, and more especially to the State at large, they will forego their private business and convenience, for one day, and assemble to devote it to the promotion of the great objects they have before them.

Daniel M. Smyser, Robert Smith, G. L. Fauss, M. D. G. Pfeiffer, Wm. M. Clean, J. L. Neely, Allen Robinette, R. M. Henry, J. D. Paxton, COUNTY COMMITTEE.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his FARM, situate in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, containing

103 ACRES OF PATENTED LAND.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A

good two-story Stone HOUSE,

large Log Barn, an excellent well of water, and TWO good Orchards,

one young, the other old; a sufficient quantity of Timber; there is running water through the farm.

As the subscriber is determined to sell, he will give his Farm on the most accommodating terms, both as to price and terms of payment.

If not disposed of at Private Sale before Saturday the 17th day of October next, it will be offered at Public Sale, on said day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

FRANCIS LEAS.

Littlestown, Sept. 7.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber, having recently returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, &c. has opened, in part of his Establishment, a General Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been selected with much care, and in many instances, made according to his order. He has also made arrangements at home to have any orders made in the best workman-like manner, so as to be enabled to meet the various applications of the Public; for the latter of which he considers himself responsible. The Stock will consist of the following, to wit:

- Gentlemen's Calf Boots, (best quality.)
- Morocco do. do.
- Seal do. (sewed & pegged.)
- Calf and Calf Brogues,
- Do. Shoes, (regularly made),
- Do. do. (pegged),
- Seal do. and Brogues,
- Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calf, (spring & dancing.)
- Slippers, plain and colored,
- Edible Seal Boots,
- Gaiter do.
- Soft Slippers,
- Monroe do.
- Prunella, (various qualities and prices.)

Also a general assortment of Boys, Misses, and Infants' Boots & Shoes, &c. &c. The Public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

CHARLES F. HIMES.

Sept. 14.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

G. P. HUBBS

WOULD respectfully give notice to the public, that he is now prepared to supply Country Teachers and Retailers of Books with EMERSON'S READER and ARITHMETIC at wholesale prices, as also with a general assortment of other SCHOOL BOOKS.

Sept. 14.

POETRY.

From the Trenton Emporium.

HOME.

If ever Peace with gentle wing, Visits our old and cloudy chime, Or stoops her radiant lines to fling, Upon the stormy shores of Time, Surely her light and gentle feet, A timid dove delight to roam, Where hearts with hearts in union meet, Among the quiet scenes of home.

If ever Joy, in robes of light, To bless the bowed and weary one, Comes downward through the long, long night, O sorrow, from her sun-lit throne— Where can her resting-place be found, Her pure and stainless spirit come, But in the sympathies around, And to the blessed holds of home?

If ever Love, the first, the best, The sweetest dream to mortals given, One little spot of Earth has dressed With dew, and rays, and flowers of Heaven; It is that spot of verdant green, Where Virtue and her handmaids come, To deck with simple charms the scene, And bless the holy haunts of Home.

If ever Hope, that to the heart, Is as the sunshine to the flower, Comes to the spirit to impart, Her sweetest and her freshest power, 'Tis when pale Sorrow waves her shroud, The darkest in Life's vaulted dome, And sweetly beams upon the cloud, Her rainbow promise pointing home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSCIENCE.

However vauntingly men may bear themselves in the hour of prosperous villainy, proofs enough have existed of the fears of guilt, when the hour of calamity approaches. Why did our first parents hide themselves after their sin, when they heard the voice of the Lord in the garden? Why did Cain alarm himself at being pursued by the people of the earth? Why shrunk Belshazzar from the handwriting on the wall? Adam had before heard the voice of the Lord, and trembled not; Cain knew that no witness of the murder of his brother existed; Belshazzar understood not the meaning of the writing upon the wall;—and yet they all, after the commission of their several

deeds of sin, trembled at the voices that were heard, and the signs that were seen. Whence, then, was this? It was because conscience told them, that there is an Eye to which all hearts are open, and whispered the important truth, which has since been proclaimed aloud to all the world, that "doubtless there is a God, that judgeth the earth."—Matthew.

Just before his death, Locke thus addressed a friend: "May you live and be happy, in the enjoyment of health and freedom, and those blessings which Providence has bestowed upon you. You loved me living, and will preserve my memory when I am dead. All the use to be made of it, is that this life is a scene of vanity, which soon passeth away, and affords no solid satisfaction, but in the consciousness of doing well, and in the hopes of another life. This is what I can say upon experience, and what you will find to be true, when you come to make up the account."

"Woman's Hand."—There is scarcely in the whole scope of our enjoyment, (it is a bold assertion—but oh, how true!)—a sensation more delightful than that arising from the warm touch of a woman's hand. Its very delicacy and weakness, as it glides into a more strong and manly grasp, is a fit emblem of the just confidence the heart is so desirous to bestow upon its destined protector. And whilst the nerves thrill over the soft fingers, and the electricity of passion is firing every vein—whilst a spirit, richer and more refined than thought itself, flutters in the bosom—how the heart seems striving to expand itself into that unutterable ecstasy of being, so seldom felt, so impossible to be described.

The above beautiful extract will undoubtedly awaken reminiscences with every male reader. The caption addressed itself to our attention. We can speak for one, of the warm touch of a woman's hand—and though many, many years have passed since these thrilling feelings were enjoyed from such a contact yet do they live in our memory as sensations of yesterday. The writer talks of the "electricity of passion"—alas, he does even less than justice to the sensation; for ourselves, we can say that there was in our youthful veins, a very lava current of passion, as our boyish ears tingled to the hand touch of the mistress of our School.

Sir W. Scott and his Pet Servant.—One showery day, Scott was attended by one of his retainers, who carried his plaid. This man, whose name, I think, was George, deserves especial mention. Sophia Scott used to call him her father's

and the argument, exclaiming, "Well, well, George, have it your own way."

After a time, however, George would present himself at the door of the parlor, and observe, "I have been thinking over the matter, and, upon the whole, I think I'll take your honor's advice." "It was with him and George," he said, "as it was with an old laird and his pet servant whom he had indulged, until he was positively beyond all endurance. 'This won't do,' cried the old laird, in a passion; 'we can't live together any longer—we must part.' 'An' where the diel does your honor mean to go?' replied the other. '—Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey, by the author of the 'Sketch Book.'"

Cure for a Passionate Temper.—A merchant in London had a dispute with a Quaker respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the account into court, a proceeding which the Quaker earnestly deprecated, using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make a last effort, the Quaker called at his house one morning, and inquired of the servant if his master was at home, the merchant hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice, called out from the top of the stairs, "Tell that rascal I am not at home."—The Quaker, looking up towards him, calmly said, "Well, friend, God put thee in another mind." The merchant, afterwards struck with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the Quaker was right and he was wrong. He requested to see him, and after acknowledging his error, he said, "I have one question to ask you,—how were you able, with such patience, on various occasions, to hear my abuse?" "Friend," replied the Quaker, "I will tell thee; I was naturally as hot and violent as thou art. I knew that to indulge this temper was sinful; and I found that it was imprudent. I observed that men in a passion always spoke aloud; and I thought if I could control my voice I should repress my passion. I have, therefore, made it a rule never to let my voice rise above a certain key; and by a careful observance of this rule, I have, by the blessing of God, entirely mastered my natural temper." The Quaker reasoned philosophically, and the merchant, as every one else may do, benefited by his example.

Density of Bodies at different Depths.

Professor Leslie observes that air compressed into the fiftieth part of its volume has its elasticity fifty times augmented: if it continue to contract at that rate, it would, from its own incumbent weight, acquire the density of water at the depth of 34 miles. But water itself would have its density doubled at 93 miles, and would attain the density of quicksilver at the depth of 362 miles. In descending, therefore, towards the centre, through nearly 4000 miles, the condensation of ordinary substances would surpass the utmost powers of conception. Dr. Young says that steel would be compressed into one fourth, and stone into one eighth, of its bulk at the earth's centre. However, we are yet ignorant of the laws of compression of solid bodies beyond a certain limit, though, from the experiments of Mr. Perkins, they appear to be capable of a greater degree of compression than has been generally imagined.

It is the opinion that a man can never be in love more than once. I know some who have married a second, third, and even a fourth wife; but for what reason is obvious. They knew the comfort of a home, and how delightful it was to have their domestic affairs superintended by an affectionate woman. Their household was kept in regularity and order, and the anxieties of the day were more than counterbalanced by the pleasures awaiting them on their return home. Esteem, in these cases, assumes the place of love, and where love is impossible, esteem is the best substitute. A woman can love once, twice, yea thrice, on occasions; though why, I really cannot say; but that is so, there is ample proof.

Phrenological.

—A wag the other day speaking of a man whose important air in our streets attracted a great deal of notice, remarked that his "bump of self-esteem was so prominent that he could not keep his hat on in a windy day."

THE GIFT OF THE GAB.

The common fluency of speech in many men and most women, is owing to the secrecy of matter and words; for whoever is master of language, and has a mind full of ideas, will be apt in speaking to hesitate on the choice of both; whereas, common speakers have only one set of ideas and one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready at the tongue's end. So people come later out of a public place when it is almost empty, than when a crowd is at the door.

New Hampshire furnishes a greater quantity of oats than any other State in the Union.

Yes—and a greater number of asses to eat them.

N. H. Patriot.

Louis Jour.

The Banking capital of Louisiana is now sixty millions of dollars, nearly the whole of which is used at New Orleans.

AUTUMN.

"Summer's gone."

It requires not the language of poetry to remind us of the coming of autumn. 'The last rose of summer' may linger a little while, and the sun may shine warmly, but the lonely condition of the one, and the pale rays of the other, tell to the practised eye that summer's gone.

There is a kind of pleasing melancholy that comes over the mind in its contemplations of autumn, which may be likened to the feelings of the faithful Christian when about to enter upon the dark valley of the shadow of death. He has passed the seed-time and summer of life, and is standing amidst the shadows and gloom of that last autumn which brings the harvest of all his toils and the reward of all his labors.

The killing frost of autumn falls not alone upon the green and beautiful vegetation of the earth; 'Man too has his autumn.' When he arrives at the evening of his existence, those beauties which adorned the spring of his youth and the summer of his manhood begin to discover the autumnal tints—here and there a leaf has forsaken its parent branch; his joys and delights have all emigrated to another country—winged their way over the sea of time, and taken possession of a more benignant region. And as the only time to prepare for the future is the present, it may be well to remember that man has also his winter, in which the cold wind will whistle about his frail tenement.

There is little chance of any valued preparation for the future in that gloomy and forlorn season of life, when the stream of vitality is congealed with the ice of chilling old age. To-day man is like the stately poplar, rising majestically to the heavens. To-morrow, fallen on the ground, and shorn of all his beauty.

The youthful prospect is bedecked with the ever green verdure of spring, and the scenery of the matured mind often displays the beautiful placidity of summer. But the advanced years can discover the brown tints of autumn, proclaiming themselves the harbingers of winter. The wintry sky at length is discovered, and man mingles with the clouds of the valley.

Ingenious Trick.—At a country inn, on North River, two sharpers were sitting with a strange gentleman whiling away a long wintry day. One of them agreed to lay a wager of \$100, and put the money into the hands of his companion, that the gentleman would not continue silent, without moving from his chair for half an hour. The money being laid on the table, the sharpers went to the stable in the gentleman's view, and took out their horses to ride away. The oddity of the gentleman's case was here: if he rose up to detain the rogues from running away, then he lost his wager, and if he sat still he permitted them to run away with his money. In the anxiety of the moment he jumped from his chair, when his money was immediately declared forfeited.—N. Y. Sun.

The following anecdote may be relied on as a fact: A gentleman from Southampton, passing along a street in Baltimore, came face to face with a negro man whom he well knew, and who had been for several years a runaway from one of his neighbors. "Ah! Mingo," said Mr. —, "is that you?" To which Mingo promptly replied, "No, massa, dis ain't me," and brushed past his old acquaintance in great haste.

Norfolk Herald.

A polite answer.—A gentleman sent a note to a rich neighbor, he was on friendly terms with, to borrow an ox for a few hours. The worthy old gentleman was no scholar, and happened to have a guest sitting with him at the time, that he did not wish to expose his ignorance. On opening the letter and pretending to read it—after reflecting a moment, turning to the servant—"Very good," says he, "tell your master I'll come myself presently."

We copy from the Galignani some further particulars of the murderous attempt. It is necessary, however, to add, that the statement that the criminal had avowed himself a Carlist, is denied by some of the Journals.

The Attempt on the King's Life.

We understand that several days ago, Gen. Baron Athalin was warned by anonymous letters, that an attempt was to be made during the review upon the life of the King, and on Tuesday morning one was sent to the Baron, stating that his Majesty would be fired upon with musketry from the roofs of the houses, but as no point was indicated, it was too late to make the necessary examinations, and yet the vigilant eye of the General was upon the window at the moment when the explosion took place.

Remarkable.

The guns of the battery aimed at the King of the French, which did not go off as intended, were the first pointing towards the head of the column. By this remarkable circumstance the life of the King was preserved. After the affray, the King and the Duke of Orleans were both found to have wounds upon them, but they were supposed to have been in the confusion which ensued upon the discharge.

From the London Mechanics' Magazine.

ANTIS' IMPROVED CHIMNEYS.

Sir.—If the following paper, abridged from Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, will tend at all to a discontinuance of the revolting practice of employing climbing boys in chimneys, I shall be happy to see it in your valuable and instructive publication.

Yours faithfully, A. Z.

To construct a chimney which would carry smoke has been found in practice one of the most precarious objects of mechanism. So little has the theory of smoke and draft been understood, that if ever a chimney was constructed to draw well, it was evidently a matter of accident—for no mechanic seemed to have any rule for constructing chimneys which would ensure a good one. We have been extremely gratified within a few days, by the inspection of a flue, and a set of fireplaces, constructed upon a plan entirely new in principle, invented by Mr. Henry Antis. We had not the pleasure of seeing Mr. Antis' model; but we saw the practical effect of his discovery, by a chimney and fireplaces in operation, in the house of Mr. Joseph Wallace, in Front street, the success of which is complete, and triumphantly sustains Mr. Antis' theory on the subject. His theory is, that cold atmospheric air tends to the centre of gravity, till it meets with some obstruction, which gives it another direction; that heated or rarified air is exactly vertical in motion; that hence, the flue to carry it off should be perfectly vertical, and in no place of smaller dimensions than at the bottom or first inlet. He maintains that it matters not how many inlets there be to it, provided the area of a cross section of the flue be equal to those of all the inlets combined; it may be greater, but never must be smaller. He therefore starts with a single flue from the cellar, regulating the size to cover the area of all the contemplated inlets from bottom to top. He carries it up all the way of the same size, in exact perpendicular direction; nor need the wall be more than the width of one brick in thickness. Wherever he wants a fireplace, he attaches jambs of the usual shape, leaving the common perpendicular wall of the flue for a back, throwing an arch across at the proper place in the usual form, covering it tight to the back wall. Immediately opposite or below the covering of the arch, he leaves a horizontal aperture in the flue, the whole width of the fireplace, from jamb to jamb, in size according to calculation previously made, and according to the height of the arch, which, for jambs from twenty-four to thirty inches high must not be less than three inches perpendicular in the opening.

There seems to be philosophy in this theory—and practice, so far as tried, proves that there is truth in it; and we have no doubt the plan will, on a little further trial, be universally adopted by builders.

Beneath each grate, fitted in a fireplace, is an opening left, which descends obliquely into the flue. In this opening, on a level with the hearth, is a fire grate fixed, through which the ashes descend from the grate above. And such is the effect, that while a strong current of air is produced by the heat from the fire in the grate, through the horizontal aperture above, a moderate draught is also maintained in the oblique one below, so that from a coal of fire not a particle of dust escapes into the room. He also affixes a valve to each inlet, hung in such an ingenious manner, that the mere pulling of a small brass knob closes it entirely; and thus, in case the chimney should take fire, all the currents of air may be stopped in a moment, and the fire dies at once. Not a particle of soot can ever enter your room or your fire place; for that, as well as the ashes, all descend to the bottom of the flue in the cellar, where is an opening, from which these articles can be taken, and through which a sweep may enter and perform his duties, without disturbing the business, or amusements, or quiet of any part of the family. Where necessary, he also carries up side flues in the jambs, by which air can be introduced, to regulate the temperature of your room, or the force of your draught.

The advantages of this improvement are,

- 1st. Fewer materials are used, which cheapen the work.
- 2d. Less room is engrossed by dead brick-work.
- 3d. No annoyances from soot or ashes in your rooms—not even when a sweep ascends to clean out your flue.
- 4th. Power to regulate the temperature of your room, without opening doors or windows.
- 5th. Perfect security against smoke in every room in your house.

Haverstown, Sept. 9.

Burns Burnt.

On Friday night, the Barn, together with the entire crop of small grain, belonging to Mr. H. C. Welty, in the lower part of this county, was consumed by fire. On Monday night, the Barn on the farm occupied by Mr. Isaac Ridenour, near this place, was also burned, together with his crop of grain, the proceeds of the late harvest.

Circumstances, we are informed, leave not a doubt about these fires being the work of incendiaries.—Cour.

CLEMENT C. CLAY is elected Governor of Alabama, by a majority of 10,000 votes.

From the Pittsburg Advocate and Advertiser.

PUBLIC OPINION.

We are amazed at the aspect of one or two papers which come to us weekly from the interior of this State crammed with "public opinion" on the subject of the next Presidency. One would expect under so imposing a head to find something of the nature of an inquiry into the health, temper and affections of this august potentate—more especially, if we are expected to defer to his wishes in any important particular. Not so, however, in the present instance. Inquiry, comparison, and examination are never thought of, because the result might prove adverse to the wishes of the enquirers, or the magic web might be woven of so many colors that it would be next to impossible to say what color it really was. To avoid a confusion, therefore, it has been found expedient to establish "public opinion manufacturing," or great rag warehouses, where no shreds or patches, or or tatters, shall be received, except such as will conveniently enter into that species of fabric which it is intended to manufacture. Thus we find that a drug net, (to use the language of Mr. Webster on another occasion) is stretched over the press so constructed that every thing shall escape except such as shall suit the particular purpose, and this is so served up to the public in the shape, and under the denomination of "public opinion." This course of procedure is any thing but candid, and indicates any thing but a wish to ascertain and defer to the real "public opinion," whatever it may be. This is precisely the course of the two or three presses which have supported Gen. Harrison in Pennsylvania. They have shown a determination from the outset to pay no regard to the wishes of the Whig party—they make more clamor since they have undertaken the task of making a hero and a President of their favorite than all the presses in the Union together, and they collect a formidable (formidable to their readers only) array of public opinion of a particular kind—load that blunderbuss to the muzzle, and then thunder it forth as "public opinion" in Pennsylvania. Thus we are told that Gen. Harrison is the choice of the Whig party in N. York and Ohio, and the people of those States are assured that he is all in all in Pennsylvania. The will of the key-stone State is of course omnipotent, and the noisiest of its editors must be, of course, the oracles of that will.—The Whigs of N. York and Ohio will find themselves mistaken if they trust to such guidance. They may abandon Mr. Webster, if they think proper, out of respect for Pennsylvania, but they will find when it is too late, that they have been cruelly deceived, and that Pennsylvania will not, under any circumstances, give her vote to her supposed favorite. If there be a doubt on this subject, we are willing to leave it to the people, but until the people have decided against us, we will not consent to lay aside the only candidate who can possibly unite the suffrages of all the opponents of the administration. Daniel Webster is the only man in whom the whigs and anti-masons can meet, and if the friends of Harrison persist in bringing him forward, there will be as surely two opposition candidates as there is a sun in Heaven. Let them force Harrison then, if they think proper, he will not take a vote from Webster in the Whig party. If he finds support elsewhere, he is welcome to it, perhaps it would be of service to our candidate.

The late news from FRANCE, of the narrow escape of the King from assassination, would, under any circumstances, have been of deep interest. But, under existing circumstances, it is of peculiar interest to the People of the United States, independently of the danger of another bloody revolution in France, as the possible consequence of the sudden death of the King, which every humane person, American or European, would seriously deprecate. For it is almost certain, that the death of the King of the French would have postponed for a long time, if not forever, the execution of the Treaty between France and the United States, which, whenever it takes place, will have been accomplished solely by the personal and political influence of the King, exerted in good faith to carry the Treaty into effect.—National Intelligencer.

Until within the year past, it was the fashion in our country to impute all riots and popular violence to Irishmen, but they had so little share in the recent and more dreadful disorders of the kind, that they are confessedly eclipsed by the Lynchers. Let the saddle be shifted to the right horse.—Nat. Gaz.

It is stated in a London paper, that a steam carriage, on Mr. Gurney's principle, lately went from London to Reading, returned to London, with twenty passengers, in 3 hours 22 minutes. It will be recollected that this was upon a common Macadamized road.

A few years since, at the celebration of our National anniversary, a poor pedlar who was present, offered the following: "Here is a health to poverty; it sticks to a man when all other friends forsake him!"

Public Meeting.

In pursuance of a public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Adams county, was held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 12th inst. to express their sentiments upon the subject of Slavery, and the proceedings of the Abolitionists. Capt. WILLIAM McCURDY, was called to the Chair, and ROBERT C. HARPER appointed Secretary.

After a few remarks by Hon. Wm. McClean, Rev. C. G. McLean, Professor Schmucker, T. Stevens, Esq., &c. the following preamble and resolutions, being in substance similar to those passed at the meeting of the citizens of New York, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, exertions are making by abolitionists and anti-slavery societies in the northern part of our Union, to influence the public mind on the subject of Slavery, with the avowed design of effecting the immediate emancipation of the Slaves in the Southern States, which exertions tend to array the excited feelings of one portion of our citizens against another, and to occasion violence and dissension; And whereas the great mass of our citizens do not concur in these proceedings:

We, therefore, the citizens of Adams county, convened on this occasion, deem it our duty to express our sentiments on this subject, in the hope thereby to allay the present excitement, to remove unfounded impressions as to their being in opposition among the people generally to countenance the views of the immediate abolitionists, and to arrest the tendency to hasty and injurious measures at the south.

While, therefore, we deplore the existence of slavery and all the evils which attend it, we dissent from the obligation of feasibility of immediate emancipation.

And, in particular, we dissent from the indiscriminate condemnation of all those who sustain the relation of masters to slaves, as being equally guilty, whether that relation is a part of their inheritance under existing laws, or has proceeded from their voluntary conduct.

We thus dissent, because such condemnation implies that the relation is in all cases necessarily immoral, which we are by no means prepared to concede; believing, as we do, that the relation may exist without the fault of either of the parties, and against the will of both, and may impose on each peculiar obligations; and apprehending that this relation in the southern states would not make it the duty of the citizens of other states to interfere with it, even if there were nothing in the constitution and laws of the union incompatible with their interference; and, that to interfere, in opposition to the constitution and laws, on the ground of morality or of abstract right, would be to proceed upon an assumption which, if sanctioned, would equally justify an interference with any and all other civil, social and personal relations.—Therefore,

Resolved, That while we maintain the rights of private judgment, and of free discussion on this as on other subjects, as recognized in the constitution and laws, and subject always to a strict regard to the just rights of our southern brethren, we hold that the citizens of the north have no political right to interfere with the slavery of the southern states, nor moral right, under any circumstances, to adopt violent or aggressive measures for the purpose of abolishing it.

Resolved, That a legal, peaceful and temperate expression of opinions and arguments, tending to induce the partisans to the relation of slavery to perform their moral and social duties, is all that can with propriety be done by individuals who do not sustain that relation; and, that we regard the sending of abolition publications to the slaveholding states, except to white citizens, as a gross infringement of the rights of those states, and as tending either to insurrection on the part of the slaves, or to greater severity on the part of the masters, or to both.

Resolved, That we view with deep indignation the interference of foreign emissaries in a matter so intimately connected with our social and civil relations, and that if, in spite of argument and entreaty, they shall persist in such interference, we recommend a resort to such constitutional legislation as may meet the exigency of the case, and remove the evil.

Resolved, That we shall regard with deep regret the continuance of the excitement at the south, so far as it may be occasioned by the apprehension of danger from the exertions of a few misguided abolitionists, because it implies too little confidence in the rectitude and patriotism of the citizens, generally at the north, and indicates too little reliance on the efficiency of the laws.

Resolved, That we are not unmindful of the constitutional obligation of the citizens of this union for mutual defence and protection, as well in the case of domestic violence, as of foreign force; and however we may lament the necessity that, in the formation of our government, recognized as lawful the condition of slavery in the southern states, and however ardently we might hail the day, when they may be able and willing to abolish it, till then, and while this constitution endures, we have no right to transcend its provisions, and as we are fully bound, so we are ever ready to carry them into full effect.

Resolved, That we deprecate all riotous or violent proceedings, all outrages on persons or property, and every illegal interference with the rights of citizens in the execution of summary justice in any mode not sanctioned by law—that mode.

ration and forbearance at the present time, are peculiarly obligatory on all parties, and that we earnestly recommend to the ministers and professors of religion, the conductors of the press, and all good citizens, to avoid all occasions of excitement, and to endeavour to tranquilize the public feeling.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the several papers of the county.

WM. McCURDY, Chairman.
ROBERT C. HARPER, Secretary.

Voice of the Young Men.

In pursuance of a notice published in the different papers of this borough, and addressed to "the Young Men,"—a very large and respectable meeting convened at the Court-house on the evening of the 12th inst. to express their opinions relative to the conduct and measures of the Abolitionists. The meeting was organized by calling W. D. WINTERS to the chair, and appointing A. R. STEVENSON Secretary. When on motion, a Committee of seven were appointed by the chair to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon, the following persons were appointed for that purpose, viz:—John Gilbert, John Withrow, Charles B. McGougal, J. Kunkle, James Cooper, Isaac Hartman and Thomas Skyles, who after having retired for sometime, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:—

Whereas, certain rights, civil, political and religious, were intended to be secured to the people of this country by the constitution under which they live; and experience having taught how essential those rights and privileges are to the happiness and welfare of the whole country, therefore, be it

Resolved, That any doctrines or principles that are sought to be disseminated, that would contravene the spirit of the great charter of American liberty—afflict the civil, political or religious rights and privileges—or endanger the peace or happiness of our fellow-citizens, meet with our unqualified disapprobation.

Resolved, That while we deprecate slavery as a great and grievous evil, we view the interference of those who call themselves Abolitionists as criminal, and as having a tendency to create dissensions between the different sections of our common country, as well as to excite feelings between master and slave, where those distinctions exist, that sooner or later will become fatal to both.

Resolved, That, as the Constitution of these United States, has expressly recognized the right of the Southern States to hold slaves—any attempt calculated to inflame the public mind against Slaveholders, is violating the spirit of that instrument, and unsettling the foundation of that confidence and harmony which is so necessary to the perpetuation of our free institutions, and the Union of the States.

Resolved, That all mobs and riots, and all summary proceedings against criminals of whatever grade, are dangerous and unjust, as the innocent may be made to suffer instead of the guilty, when no fair and legal opportunity of vindication is permitted to the accused.

Resolved, That at the present crisis, every friend of order and law should exert himself by every means in his power, to maintain the peace of society, and the supremacy of the laws, by lending himself to the suppression of every topic of excitement, that might have a tendency to exasperate and inflame any portion of the social mass.

Resolved, That all inflammatory publications, whether intended to affect society, in a civil, religious or social point of view, are highly pernicious, and can produce no other than an evil result.

Resolved, That the conduct of those English Emissaries, who have visited this country to produce an excitement intended to distract the harmony and sever the affections of one section of our country from another, is highly culpable and wicked, and deserves the condemnation of all good citizens.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers in this borough.

W. D. WINTERS, Chairman.
A. R. STEVENSON, Secretary.

Politics.—The Philadelphia Commercial Herald observes:—"We wish the country papers would devote less of their space to politics, and more to business, morals, and other matters, that interest all."—The Herald is right. Our papers contain nothing but politics—politics—politics. It is well enough in a season of excitement to indulge in a political zeal; but it is to be regretted that men should allow it to become like the thirst of a drunkard, a perpetual and prurient yearning after the stimulus and excitement of political debate. This disposition actually degrades the American Press. We turn over many of the papers we receive with disgust. They contain nothing but the toothy repetition of the state and thrice told calumnies of party abuse, which is violent without force, personalities that excite only an unmixed sentiment of disgust in the mind of the reader. Why are not our people allowed a brief season of quiet? Why are not the political elements allowed to settle, and the lees to sink to their appropriate place? Why are low-born-malevolence, sordid abuse, and unmanly slander cherished, fostered, and pursued, as if the eminence they confer were desirable? Many of our editors appear to think that our people have no sense except the one that impels them to luxuriate in the mire of politics; that they have no taste for literature or fine arts, no yearning for knowledge, no anxiety to be enlightened, softened or amused. They err. Our people are tired of politics for the present, and do not thank those amiable gentlemen who take such peculiar pains to lash them into rage.—(Phil. G.)

M. Carrell, Editor of a paper in Paris, called "The National," has been tried before the Chamber of Peers, of France, for a libel on that body, and condemned to undergo the penalty of two years' imprisonment, and to pay 20,000 francs.—This is no more than what might have been expected from a body who are only celebrated for their persecution; especially the freedom of the press. The same body passed the edict of the assassination of the gallant Marshal Ney.

Very well to begin with.—The Lowell Times says, the wife of a young man in Maine has presented him with five children in eleven months; two at one time, and three at another.

THE SENTINEL.

It is but seldom that we extract a paragraph from a paper devoted exclusively to the cause of anti-masonry.—The paragraph below, however, coincides entirely with our views upon the subject, that we lay it before our readers with pleasure. It has appeared to us a most inconsistent course on the part of men who have been for years contending against the principle of elevating "military chieftains," as they are termed, to exalted civil stations, merely on the ground of having achieved a victory or two, now urging the claims of Gen. Harrison upon the same grounds. We have neither personal or political feeling against that gentleman—but the same principle which induced our opposition to Gen. Jackson, operates upon us with the same intensity in the present case.

We conceive the claims of HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, far superior to those of any other men in the country, both for talent and public service; and we cannot see the propriety nor honor of laying them upon the shelf to make room for inferior men, even for the "Hero of Tippecanoe." Mr. CLAY, it is supposed, will not be a candidate; if he were, he should be our first choice. After him, Mr. Webster stands pre-eminent. Upon him all the opposition can unite without a sacrifice of principle; and every Constitutionalist will feel it an honorable post to fight under that banner on which is inscribed "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and indivisible."

The following is the article which has called forth these remarks, and we recommend it to the attention of both Anti-masons and Whigs.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

The Presidential Election.—At the present time there seems to be great reason to apprehend much difficulty in the concentration of the whole opposition to Martin Van Buren upon one man. Several names have been brought forward and offered to the consideration of the people. Among these, White, Harrison, and Webster are most prominent.—It seems to be generally agreed that Northern men cannot give their support to the first named gentleman; his opinions on the subject of the Tariff and Internal Improvements are such as cannot be approved of north of the Potomac. This objection is so strong and conclusive that we have never heard but one Whig express a preference for him over Van Buren, and we believe that if that party was forced to choose between them, they would almost unanimously prefer the Magician. The same objections would exist in the minds of Anti-masons, and this additional one, that White is an adhering Mason, renders it impossible for that party to support him.

Gen. Harrison is a Whig, uniform and consistent, he is a friend of a Protective Tariff, and an advocate of Internal Improvement. He is also said to be no Mason, and indeed it has been said that he is an "avowed Anti-mason." In these respects, he would be acceptable to the Whig and Anti-masonic parties of the Middle and Northern States. But his qualifications for the first office in the country are certainly not of a high order.

The simple fact that he was never thought of in connexion with this high office, until within a few months past, of itself, must satisfy every intelligent mind that he has no striking qualifications. Every man who looks over a paper now supporting him, will at once be convinced that if he had not commanded at Tippecanoe, and at the river Thames, he would never have been dreamed of as a candidate for the Presidential Chair.—The hero of Tippecanoe figures now as prominently in the Harrison papers as "the hero of N. Orleans," used to do in the Jackson papers.

Does it become the opposition to the usurpations of the military administration to give their support to another mere hero? Surely there is gross inconsistency in such conduct. A few years ago, "war, pestilence, and famine" were deemed preferable to the rule of a mere military man.—Much has been spoken and written, by various members of the opposition, against selecting for civil office an individual distinguished only by military services. Surely, then, the support of the "hero of Tippecanoe," by this same opposition, would demonstrate that it possessed neither honesty nor consistency. Certainly the party can never be prevailed on thus to their own confusion and disgrace.

There remains, then, of the three persons above named, only DANIEL WEBSTER, a man of pre-eminent and of universally admitted fitness and qualifications for the high station to which his friends wish to elevate him. We deem it not necessary to point out his suitability for the first civil office in the country. His lofty attainments, his splendid talents, his thorough knowledge of constitutional law are so generally known, that an attempt to point them out would be a work of ridiculous supererogation.

If we must have a Hero, Daniel Webster is also a Hero, not of N. Orleans or Tippecanoe, not a conqueror with sword and bayonet, powder and ball; no, he is the Hero of the Senate chamber, the victor by reason and argument, and sound constitutional principles. He is the conqueror, not of a few miserable Indians, who annoyed one of our frontiers, but of that domestic enemy, nullification, whose fangs penetrated the very heart of our

country. He was the victor in that struggle of blood and carnage, in that glorious contest in which reason and patriotism contended against sophistry and treason. He, then, is the man upon whom the opposition may unite without inconsistency or sacrifice of principle.

By later intelligence from Michigan, we learn with great satisfaction, that there is less reason for apprehension of immediate collision between the authorities (and people) of Ohio and Michigan than we had supposed. The orders from the acting Governor of Michigan, under which volunteers were said to be on the march to the disputed Territory, appear to have been issued on the presumption that a force from Ohio would be in attendance to protect a Court about to be held. We learn, however, that no orders had been given by the Governor of Ohio to volunteers to march, as was supposed. We learn, moreover, that no Court would be attempted to be held under the authority of Ohio, either with or without the protection of a military force, the Court itself not being fully organized, no Sheriff having yet been appointed for the new county.

Let us hope, then, that the apprehended storm will yet blow over.

National Intelligencer.

The Purchase of Texas.—We mentioned a few weeks ago, that there was a rumor abroad that a treaty was in Washington between the U. States and Mexico, by which Texas was ceded to the former. Our information now is such as to leave us but little doubt of the fact. To avoid all constitutional question as to the right to purchase, the following plan, we understand, has been adopted: as the line between Mexico and the U. States, has never been run by the authority of the two governments, and of course is still unsettled, to avoid all expenses and controversy hereafter, for a certain payment in money to be made to the Mexican government, by the U. States, it is agreed that the Rio del Norte shall be the dividing line.—Natchez Courier.

Five thousand dollars reward has been offered by an enactment of the Legislature of Mississippi, to any person or persons who shall arrest and bring to trial, and prosecute to conviction under its laws, any person who shall utter, publish or circulate within the limits of the State, the Liberator or any other paper, circular, pamphlet, letter or address of a seditious character. On conviction of such offender, the Governor is authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the same.

THE MARSHALL MONUMENT.

We are happy to learn that the Committee of the Bar of this City, have entered upon the duties of their appointment and are now actively engaged in collecting funds. It is anticipated that a large amount will be collected from the Bar of the U. States, and that the monument will be, as it ought, a magnificent memorial of the purest and greatest of American Judges. It is to be erected at the city of Washington. Among other contributors, we understand that the Attorney General of the U. States last week forwarded to the Committee a subscription according to the limit fixed by them, authorizing the Treasurers, in case the amount collected should not according to the original arrangement be sufficient, to draw on him for Fifty Dollars in addition. Liberal contributions have also been received from the Bars of Reading, Pa. and Utica, N. Y. We have been requested to make this statement in the hope that it will be generally copied, and immediate attention called to this subject throughout the Union. The Committee of the Philadelphia bar are Messrs. Duponceau, Sergeant, Binney, Chauncey, J. R. Ingersoll, Dunlap, W. B. Reed, and McCall.

U. S. Gaz.

It is officially announced that CHARLES SHALER has declined the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, and that JOHN S. HORNER, of Virginia, has been appointed in his place, and has accepted the appointment.—Nat. Int.

Meetings continue to be held in the strong holds of the intelligence and moral power of the Eastern States, for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the movements of the Abolitionists. They express but one sentiment; and yet, so well timed and gratifying are they, that we wish we could transfer the whole of them to our columns. At a great meeting of this description, held at New Haven (in Connecticut) the other day, Governor Edwards presided, and among the Vice Presidents we find the names of the venerable Noah Webster and David Daggett, whose patriotism prompted them to step forward, on this occasion, to testify for the Union, the Constitution, and the cause of Humanity.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—A Canton, A letter dated Pinefield (Mass.) the 7th instant, says:

"A very singular occurrence happened here last evening. About 8 o'clock, a flash of lightning descended the rod on the spire of our lecture room, where there were assembled, at a prayer meeting, probably about 300 persons. The rod had become detached from the roof, and had been carelessly left so, at and just below the eaves. At that point the electric fluid seemed to separate. A portion followed the rod to the earth, and tore out the ground, scattering it in every direction. A portion burst into the second story, where the meeting was held, breaking in several feet square of the building, and scattering the timbers, &c. over the large room. Apparently it passed to the stove

pipe, followed that, and, instead of ascending the chimney, (which was probably 40 feet from where it commenced with the pipe,) it descended the chimney, passed across the west end of the house, and then two rooms below through the floor to the cellar, at the corner of the building opposite to that where it entered. Many persons were stunned, scorched or thrown down. One had the sleeve of his coat cut as with a knife from shoulder to hand. Another his hair singed all over his head, and another the sole of his boot handsomely cut off; but, most astonishing to relate, no one was killed."

Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the United States Gazette.

THE NEWS.

Our extracts this morning from European papers convey intelligence of importance, not indeed of the change of ministry in one government, or of general policy in another; but it will be seen that "the foundations of the great deep of moral order are broken up"—bad passions of men are loosed; those restraints which a regard for law, rather than a fear for penalties, seems hitherto to have imposed, are removed, and every man has become his own avenger. While France was walking in solemn array to the graves of her children murdered by popular violence, Spain saw her rude populace tearing down the abodes of the religious recluses, and murdering the objects of popular antipathy; nor is the violence confined to countries where recent violence can be pleaded as precedent for renewed insurrection. Even Hamburg, that city of trade, where constant intercourses of men, who bring from all climes that variety of creeds which tend to toleration; when commerce, with her meliorating powers, should civilize, if not christianize her children—even there, where merchants most do congregate, have men, with a spirit of demons, made the creed of men a subject for violent outrage upon their rights.

Why is this—what is it that agitates the public mind in almost every portion of the world? Is it a new sense of liberty? Why then is America convulsed? We believe that it would be difficult to point out the cause for the ebullition—its effects must be injury without an interposition of Providence.

It is well, however, for reasonable and reasoning men to keep an eye to the tumults of the world, and for Americans especially, to inquire what relations, if any, exist between the causes of popular tumult in the Eastern Hemisphere, and the riots and mobs of our own country.

From France we learn, that as a consequence of the attack upon the person of the King, a bill is about to pass the Chambers which strikes directly at whatever of liberty was left to the press, and seems to bring back the nation to the most severe regime of its excluded monarchs.

We had believed that the failure of the infernal machine would operate favorably to the government of Louis Philippe, and if skillfully managed, no doubt it would; but the proposition of the law which we have mentioned, will, we fear, arouse public feeling against the government, and when once it is found that Louis Philippe cannot sustain himself, it may be doubted whether certain powers of Europe would not force down the people, and place on the throne Charles the X, or his grandson Henry.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

After our paper was ready for the press, we received our files of London and Liverpool papers brought by the packet ship United States, Capt. Holdrege, to Saturday the 8th of August inclusive. Capt. H. sailed on the 9th. The intelligence from France is very important, and that from other quarters highly interesting.

IRELAND.

There was an alarming riot at Dublin on the 3d of August, growing, as usual, out of the dissensions of the orangemen and the reformers. Between 20 and 30,000 persons were assembled, many armed with bludgeons, knives, pikes, stones, &c. Two companies of the 99th regiment, and the city horse and foot police were summoned, and succeeded at length in quelling the disturbance, but not until several persons were severely wounded. Another account says the assemblage could not be short of 60,000.

The popularity of Lord Mulgrave was still increasing.

FRANCE.

An important and decisive measure has been taken by the French ministry, founded upon the late attempt upon the life of the king; nothing less than a new code of laws for the regulation of the press.—It was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th of August by the President of the Council, and contains 21 articles, the most important of which are as follows:—

Art 2. For ridiculing the person or authority of the king, from six months to five years in prison—fine, with loss of all civil rights, 500 to 10,000 francs.

Art 3. For mentioning or even alluding to the name of the king in any political disquisition, imprisonment from one month to a year, and a fine of from 500 to 5,000 francs.

Art 4. To reflect in writing upon the form and principle of the king's government is high treason, to be punished by detention (unlimited) and a fine of from 10,000 to 50,000 francs.

Art 4. Who shall avow himself a republican, or suggest that the Government ought to assume that form, to be imprisoned from six months to five years, and fined from 500 to 10,000 francs.

Art 6. Similar denunciation to the letter against all who shall call themselves Carlists or confess Carlist views of government.

Art 7. A journal convicted twice, to be fined doubly, and even four times the amount for every succeeding offence.

Art 8. Any editor opening subscriptions to pay off a fine, to be imprisoned for that offence, from one month to one year, and fined from 500 to 5,000 francs.

Art 10. Every editor must sign each number of his paper—penalty 500 to 2000f.

Art 12. An Editor refusing to disclose the name of the author of any article, imprisonment from a month to a year, and fine from 1000 to 5000f.

Art 13. A new editor must be named if the journal is to continue its publication during the imprisonment of the former editor.

Art 14. No political caricature whatever to be published in Paris without the previous consent of the Minister of the Interior, or in the provinces without that of the prefect—fine from 100 to 1000 francs and imprisonment.

Art 15 and 16 relate to political representations at the theatre, which are proscribed under severe penalties.

The remaining articles to 21 are of a technical nature, and may be generally described as giving the Law officers of the Crown great advantages over the defendants, and as materially circumscribing the right of appeal to the Court of Cassation, hitherto the best hope of persecuted Frenchmen.

Another bill authorizes the secret vote by juries, and empower a jury to pronounce a sentence of condemnation by a majority of 7 to 5.

All the arrested editors were set at liberty on the 4th. The real name of the assassin has been ascertained to be Joseph Freschi. It is said that he was formerly a police agent, employed by the French Government to watch the Dutchesse de Berri. He was out of danger, and underwent examinations every day; but no proof of an extended conspiracy had yet been ascertained.

The following list of pensions and donations to the relatives of the persons killed, was also presented to the chamber.

A pension of 20,000f. to the widow of Marshal Mortier, with a reversion to her son. A pension of 6,000f. to Madame Fauchet, widow of general de La Lachasse de Verigny, with the reversion in thirds to her three children. A pension of 3,000f. to major general Blin, as a national recompense, which he will receive with the retired pay already enjoyed by him.

A Toulon letter says—"It appears that the government is afraid of a new attempt from the elder branch. Extraordinary measures of precaution have been taken all along the coast. A person from Ciotat, who has come a coasting voyage, observed at every point remarkable activity. Numerous posts of custom house officers are established between Toulon and Ciotat, and the sentinels who are stationed at short distances from each other, appear to be constantly on the look-out."

SPAIN, July 28.

Barcelona has been, during the 25th and part of the 26th inst. the theatre of grievous disasters. On Saturday last the populace at the Plaza-de-Toros, at a bull fight, commenced early to evince symptoms of disorder. It so happened that the two first bulls were of a most pacific disposition, and consequently afforded very little diversion. It was soon remarked that they were of a different breed to that announced in the handbills, and this circumstance was noted with marked disapprobation. By law it is prohibited to throw any thing into the arena which may disturb the proceedings of the taureadores, or bull-fighters, but when the third bull was let loose, and it was observed he would not rush on the horses as is customary, the assembly became outrageous. A few missiles were hurled into the arena, and the universal cry was to have the bull sent away. This was complied with by the presiding authorities, but when the next bull proved equally pacific, the fury of the populace broke out in a most fearful manner. Such dreadful yells and deafening hootings have seldom been heard, as there must have been at least 10,000 persons present.

In a moment, and as if by enchantment, the benches were torn up, the balustrades forced out, and the enormously massive rope which forms a barrier between the inner ring of the arena and the front seats, was cut in various places. Chairs, benches, and parts of the balustrades were now hurled from all parts into the plaza. The Governor immediately appeared and endeavored to soothe the assembled multitude, but in vain; the soldiers who accompanied him were ordered by the people to withdraw, and at once obeyed. Meanwhile the plaza was filled by the multitude, who set upon the unfortunate bull in every direction. By the way, the Governor was very near being sacrificed by the infuriated animal who rushed upon him, but the bull's attention was distracted to so many points that he escaped unhurt. At length the bull was despatched, and was bound with the rope which had been cut at the commencement. Many of the orderly spectators had retired, and now the rioters were permitted to proceed in their work of destruction. The principal seats were soon in pieces, and property to the value of upwards of 7000 dollars was wantonly destroyed. The bull, now in possession of the populace, was dragged in triumph through the streets amid the shouts of assembled thousands. It was soon obvious that there was some ulterior plan in contemplation, of the certainty of which we were soon convinced.

The cries of "A los Conventos, a San Francisco, a los Carmelitas!"—"To the Convents, to St. Francis, to the Carmelites!"—were soon heard; as also, "death to the friars!" and in less than half an hour, as I proceeded with the multitude, I observed that they had set fire to one of the gates of the Convent of St. Francis, a

midst shouts of 'Vive la Liberté: mort aux Frères.'—Here their progress was interrupted, and the fire extinguished, on its being ascertained that there was a powder depot in the vicinity of the convent. The crowd now separated into various divisions, and each headed by leaders, with their features disguised, proceeded towards other convents. Those of the Augustin friars—of the order of the Trinity—of Carmelites, both shed and barefooted—of the Minims and Dominicans were soon in flames; and attempts were made to burn various others, which did not prove successful. Most of those which I have just mentioned, but particularly the magnificent churches of Saint Augustin and Saint Catharine have nothing but the bare walls standing, and the splendid libraries and valuable paintings have been reduced to ashes. Amidst the confusion incidental to the circumstances, and the many temptations to robbery, nothing could exceed the disinterestedness of the wretches employed in this horrible work of destruction. No money or valuables of any description were appropriated by the incendiaries. Sacred vessels of gold and silver, and various other costly articles, as soon as found, were thrown into the fire, and one individual was high belabored to death, for having secreted a silk pocket handkerchief.

The most horrible part of my narrative is yet to be related. The populace was not content with the destruction of property. The wretches thirsted for human blood, and I regret to say, they obtained it. Nearly four score defenceless friars have been inhumanly butchered, and well it was that the rest escaped owing to some well-intentioned among the volunteers, for many of these, disguised, co-operated with the populace. Various were the manners in which they despatched the unfortunate wretches. Few, very few, met instant death. Some were burnt in the convents, some poignarded, and many beaten to death with sticks and stones. Of the few that still linger in the hospitals there are some with more than thirty wounds of various descriptions. The rage of the populace was excessive on Sunday morning to find several hundreds of Friars had still escaped, and many were stabbed even whilst under the protection of the military force. One poor wretch, the first victim, appealed to me and another person in whose company I was, for protection, and we used all our endeavors in his behalf, but in vain. We succeeded in having him carried to the theatre, where there was a guard of forty volunteers, but they would not protect him. He received soon afterwards more than twenty wounds, and soon ceased to exist. The night of Saturday was truly dreadful—six convents on fire at the same time; the military parading the streets, but perfectly passive, and with orders not to fire upon the populace; the inmates of the houses adjoining the convents rushing out and removing their valuables; the villainous assassins working their bloody deeds, the deafening *vivas* as an unhappy victim fell into the fire, or perished by the knife, all formed a scene which baffles description. There are nearly 300 friars in the castle of Monjuick, and as many more in the citadel and Alcazar barracks. The greater part of the Franciscan friars made their escape through a sewer which led from the convent to the sea, and were received by the military stationed at the barracks which I have just mentioned. 'The town is now somewhat tranquil, but will not, I fear, long continue so, as the garrison is very weak.'

General Claudio arrived yesterday evening, and has again left Barcelona with all his family.

RIOT AT HAMBURG, AND ATTACK ON THE JEWS.

HAMBURG, August 4. This town has been again the scene of one of the most barbarous attacks upon the Jews that has ever been witnessed. On Thursday night last, about 2 o'clock, a premeditated attack, (being known several days previously) was made by some fifty persons upon six or eight Jews in the Alster Halle (a public resort) who were forcibly thrust out, and every Jew entering was treated in the same way. No one interfered: a general laugh accompanied the exit of each unfortunate victim. Next day, no measures being taken by the authorities to prevent such disgraceful proceedings, 40 respectable young men of the Jewish persuasion determined upon employing force, and went in the evening to the Alster Halle. Every thing remained quiet till about 10 o'clock, when they forced a young man out of the billiard room. This was the signal for a general attack, and a most destructive and deadly strife took place. These 40 young men had to contend against 200 or 250 ruffians, and for some time remained victors. After fighting an hour they had nearly exhausted their strength, and must have sunk under a fresh attack that was just taking place from without, when the military and police arrived and put an end to the affray.

I am sorry to say that it appeared a crime, even to the respectable class of citizens, that the Jews dared to defend themselves, and in general the remark was, that the Jews could keep away, and if so no disturbance would take place—that it would do them good—and that every two years they required to be treated in this way. Saturday evening the same scenes occurred, by turning the Jews out of the marquee, and demanding from

freshment. The rabble also demolished the windows of about 20 houses inhabited by Jews, and committed other excesses. Sunday followed in the same way. Monday went off pretty quiet, but only because the Jews remained within their houses, out of the reach of their brutal assailants.

very civilly told him he was welcome, and he was the friend who wished to see him. He was taken from the city yesterday to meet his disconsolate creditors. N. Y. Her.

Pleasure is a rose, near which there ever grows the thorn of evil.



ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG, Pa. September 21, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$6.

Pennsylvania College.

The second commencement of Pennsylvania College took place on Wednesday last.

The following was the order of exercises on the occasion:

1. Prayer, by President KRAUT.
2. Latin Salutatory, by M. G. DALE, of Lancaster, Pa.
3. Oration on the Exact Sciences, by A. B. SHUMAN, of Cumberland county, Pa.
4. German Oration, Die Nothwendigkeit einer guten Erziehung, by C. F. STEVENSON, of Lebanon, Pa.
5. Modern Science, by A. R. STEVENSON, of Gettysburg, Pa.
6. Conscience, by EZRA KELLER, of Middletown, Md.
7. Egypt, by D. F. BITTLE, of Middletown, Md.
8. Valedictory, by THEOPHILUS STORKE, of Salisbury, N. C.
9. Conferring of Degrees, and Baccalaureate Address, by the President.

The exercises were enlivened by music from the College Band. The addresses of the young men done honor to themselves and to the Institution; and the Baccalaureate Address of the President displayed the chaste scholar and the Christian. It is enough to say, that Pennsylvania College need not fear comparison with her sister Institutions.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen, viz:

- M. G. DALE, of Lancaster, Pa.
- A. B. SHUMAN, of Cumberland county, Pa.
- C. F. STEVENSON, of Lebanon, Pa.
- W. RUTHRAUFF, of York, Pa.
- A. R. STEVENSON, of Gettysburg, Pa.
- EZRA KELLER, of Middletown, Md.
- D. F. BITTLE, of do.
- THEOPHILUS STORKE, of Salisbury, N. C.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was also conferred on the Rev. JOHN BACHMAN, of Charleston, S. C., and on the Rev. GEO. A. LINTNER, of Schobaria, N. Y.

The Trustees of Pennsylvania College have changed the location of the College edifice. The building is to be erected on land of T. STEVENS, Esq. a short distance west of the site originally contemplated. Preparations for building will be immediately made.

We call the attention of the citizens to the advertisement of the "Female Missionary Society," in to-day's paper. The cause in which they are engaged, must excite general interest.

The time of meeting of the Referees on J. Cowan's Estate has been changed. See Advertisement.

THREATENED OUTRAGE.

A correspondent of the Washington, N. C. Whig, writes thus:—On my way south, a few days past, I met a stage full of passengers, bound to the North. Two of the gentlemen, with whom I am acquainted, walked a short distance in the road, while the driver was changing horses. They came near the barouche in which a gentleman and myself were sitting; after the usual salutations I asked what business took them to the North? they replied in a low tone of voice, 'they were going to bring Arthur Tappan to the South.' The Whig says: 'Keep a good look out, Arthur—a large reward is offered for you—before you are aware you may be doxed.'

"Trouble in the Jerseys."—The little town of Dover, in Morris county, N. J. was the theatre of a riot on Thursday, which has set the whole county in ferment. It appears there was a Temperance meeting held that afternoon in the church, around which some fifty or more ruffians, headed by a justice of the Peace, congregated, provided with a cannon and other fire arms, and lots of ammunition as well as fire-crackers, with which they kept up a perpetual uproar under the windows and at the doors of the church, which drowned the prayers, &c. before they could reach the ears of the audience, much less those of the unruly assemblage outside. To this annoyance the unruly mob added the whole of their united voices in shouts and songs of doubtful character, and assailed the doors with stones, clubs, and other missiles, rendering the whole scene a Babel-like confusion, till the dispersion of the meeting was effected. N. Y. Sun.

Ingenious Trick.—About four months since, a fellow named Clarke, absconded from Baltimore with several sums of money, which he had fraudulently obtained. Nothing could be heard of him, notwithstanding the most vigilant search was made, until last week when it was discovered that he had been frequently seen in this city. An advertisement was put in some of the papers under the head of "Information wanted," stating that some friends of Clark's from Ireland wanted to see him, as they were quite disconsolate at his long absence. The bait took, and Clark, like a bird caught in the snare, went to the place appointed, where an of-

fraternal. The rabble also demolished the windows of about 20 houses inhabited by Jews, and committed other excesses. Sunday followed in the same way. Monday went off pretty quiet, but only because the Jews remained within their houses, out of the reach of their brutal assailants.

very civilly told him he was welcome, and he was the friend who wished to see him. He was taken from the city yesterday to meet his disconsolate creditors. N. Y. Her.

Pleasure is a rose, near which there ever grows the thorn of evil.

ABSENTEEISM.
It was recently stated in the British House of Commons, that in one parish in Ireland, of a population of fourteen thousand, and a rental of seven thousand pounds sterling, the sum of five thousand pounds is annually taken away by absentees. The Baltimore American aptly compares this system of absenteeism on a large scale to the old mode of farming in Maryland; when a field was yearly planted and reaped, without having any thing returned to its bosom, until it became so impoverished as not to be worth enclosing.

A Legislative Blunder.—Owing to a *casus omnisus* in the criminal laws of Mississippi, the criminal is allowed to challenge an indefinite number of Jurors, and thus prevent the action of the law. About a month ago all the proceedings in the case of a certain culprit, were arrested by the exercise of his right of challenge. No sooner was he liberated, than he was seized by the populace and severely flogged, tarred and feathered, and rode on a rail.

Important to Landlords.—Judge Williams decided a case in Dedham, Massachusetts, of considerable importance to those who lease farms. It appears that a tenant had erected a fence, the cost of which was to be deducted out of the rent; and also had made a quantity of manure, both of which were attached by a creditor of the tenant, and removed. The Judge decided that the fence intended to be a permanent one, belonged to the land, and that the manure which is made, on a farm, in the ordinary way, belongs to the farm, &c.

Sagacity of the Elephant.—And now for an instance of self-denial, which I have often witnessed on the part of my friend, the large elephant. I had observed him very busy, flapping right and left, evidently much annoyed by the mosquitoes. He showed, by constant flagellation of his person, that he was much annoyed by his persecutors; and just at that time the keeper brought a little naked black thing, as round as a ball, which in India, I believe they call a child—laid it down before the animal, with two words in Hindoostane, 'watch it,' and then walked away into the town. The elephant immediately broke off the larger part of the bough, so as to make a smaller whilk, and directed his whole attention to the child, gently fanning the little lump of Indian ink, and driving away every mosquito which came near it: this he continued to do for upwards of two hours, regardless of himself, until the keeper returned. It was really a beautiful sight, and caused much reflection among those who observed it. Here was a monster, whose bulk exceeded that of the infant at least ten thousand times, acknowledging the image of his Maker, even in its lowest degree of perfection, as divine; silently proving the truth of the sacred announcement, that God had 'given to man dominion over the beasts of the field.'

A Mrs. Linsell was, on Thursday, charged before the Mayor, with *biting off a piece of her husband's ear*! and otherwise mistreating him.—N. Y. Star.

Angelic Matrimony.—A young man named Thomas Gill, the son of an inn-keeper, at Sarum, England, has just married Miss Angell, the sole heiress of the great Angell estates in that country. The property of which he will come into immediate possession amounts to more than 1,000,000 sterling, or \$4,000,000!—The lady is moreover young and beautiful. The favored bridegroom drove a mail cart until the day of his wedding!

In France a new species of wheat, which grows and ripens in 70 days, has been introduced into the Department du Nord—the farmers state that it will afford three harvests annually, and will grow well in all seasons.

WOLF TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
GEORGE WOLF.
SENATOR,
DR. ALEXANDER SMALL.
ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS C. MILLER.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN AULABAUGH.
AUDITOR,
JOHN EICKER.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JACOB HERBST.

Muhlenberg Ticket.

GOVERNOR,
HENRY A. MUHLENBERG.
SENATOR,
DR. ALEXANDER SMALL.
ASSEMBLY,
GEORGE SMYER,
ISAAC ROBINSON.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY MYERS, (Tyron.)
AUDITOR,
ABRAHAM PICKING.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
PETER TROSTLE.

Anti-Masonic Ticket.

GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH RITNER.
SENATOR,
JAMES MCCONKEY.
COMMISSIONER,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
JAMES MCSHERRY.
AUDITOR,
ALLEN ROBINETTE.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
QUINTON ARMSTRONG.

The People of Arkansas have decided by a large majority, in favor of having that Territory erected into a State. Michigan and Florida are soon to be admitted into the Union, and including Arkansas, will increase the number of States to twenty-seven.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. J. C. Watson, Mr. Robert Huston, of Erie, Pa. to Miss Frances Jenkins, of this borough.
On the 3d inst. by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. John Wagner, of this county, to Miss Rebecca Schenfeld, of York county.
On the 10th inst. by the same, Mr. Benjamin Heiche, to Miss Rebecca Gross, both of York county.

DIED.
At Baltimore, on Monday last, in his 38th year, Rev. WM. NEVINS, D. D. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city.

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.
Is wanted at this Office immediately.

AUCTION.
THE "Female Missionary Society" are desirous of disposing of a number of articles suitable for gentlemen's wear, and other purposes, which remain on hands; and will offer them for sale, To-morrow Evening (Tuesday) at the Court-house, at early candle-light.
Sept. 21.

COLLEGE WELL.

Proposals will be received for digging & walling a WELL on the new College Site, until Saturday the 26th inst.—the well to be four feet in diameter when finished.
D. GILBERT, Sec'y.
Sept. 21.

Mechanics' Institute.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the College Hall, on Saturday Evening next, when the following question will be discussed:
"Is Conscience an innate principle?"
Punctual attendance of the members is requested.
E. B. SLENTZ, Sec'y.
Sept. 21.

FOR RENT.

BY WAY OF PUBLIC VENDUE.

WILL be Rented at Public Sale, on Saturday the 10th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

The Valuable Plantation of the late JACOB SHANK, deceased, situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Desardorf. Brought and others, containing 180 ACRES. 130 Acres are clear, and a sufficient quantity of Meadow. The place is in good cultivation and repair, and will be Rented for one year, commencing on the 1st of April, 1836.

MICHAEL BUCHER, JACOB MAUS, Administrators with the will annexed.
Sept. 21.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before Daniel Durkee, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Upon the petition of Harman Wierman, Executor of Susannah Pittentoff, and Trustees for her Heirs, setting forth that on the 30th of December last the Orphans' Court of Adams county decreed the Real Estate of David Nickle, deceased, to William Nickle, on his entering into recognizance for the payment of the heirs, &c.; that the share of Susannah Pittentoff therein was \$62 34, but the same was decreed to be paid to Judgment Creditors of Abel Pittentoff, the husband of said Susannah; and that the said Susannah is now dead, leaving heirs—

The Court Grant a Rule on all interested in the premises, to appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held in Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of November next, and show cause why the said decree should not be amended, and why the aforesaid sum of \$62 34 should not be paid over to the said Harman Wierman in trust as aforesaid.

By the Court,
T. C. MILLER, Clerk.
Sept. 21.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade in front of the College, on Saturday the 2d of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, in winter uniform.
Sept. 21. R. MARTIN, O. S.

NOTICE.

MY Wife, Mary Steinour, having left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to give notice that I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.
HENRY STEINOUR.
Sept. 15, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of PHILIP FEHL, late of Hamiltonban township, deceased, are desired to call and discharge the same with out delay. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executor resides in Mercallan township.
GEORGE FEHL, Ex'r.
Aug. 31.

HIMES. The Book Accounts & Notes due the late Firm of Dickey & Himes, will be placed in the hands of T. Dickey for settlement, who is duly authorized to collect the same, and who hereby requests all persons having accounts against said Firm, to present them for settlement.
Gettysburg, Sept. 7, 1835.

out delay. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Court Referees to settle and adjust the disputed items in the account of Wm. Cowanover, one of the Administrators of John Cowanover, deceased, and also to settle and adjust the amount and ascertain the advancements made to the heirs of said deceased, will meet for that purpose, at the house of Wm. McClellan, in Gettysburg, on Friday the 20th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMPSON S. KING, WM. MCCLELLAN, JAMES COOPER.

Sept. 21.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 9th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the following Real Estate, viz:

A Tract of Land, situated in Reading township, Adams county, Pa. containing 100 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Daniel Myers, jr. John Baker and others, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house, Log Stable, and a spring of water near the door, and a small Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Moses & Tobias Sturry.

On Saturday the 10th of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land, situated in Germany township, Adams county, Pa. containing 307 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Shorb, Henry Miller and others, on which are erected a

Stone Grist-Mill, Log Clover-Mill, and Saw-Mill; a one and a half story Stone Dwelling-house, Stone Wash-house, Bank Barn, a well of water near the door, an excellent Orchard, and a large quantity of Meadow. Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of James Stealy.

On the same day, and at the same place, **A Tract of Land,** situated in Germany township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Jacob Unger, Thomas Wille and others, containing 53 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one and a half story

Log Dwelling-house, Double Log Barn, a Log Spring-house, with a good spring of water near the door, and a small Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Brown. JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 21, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have been appointed, by the Court, Auditors to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the Creditors of SAMUEL RODE, late of Franklin township, Adams county; and will meet for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Blymyer, in Mummaburg, on Saturday the 17th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DAVID WILDS, DAVID BEECHER, ALEX'R CALDWELL.
Sept. 7.

The American Independent VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

WILL meet at the house of Philip Heagy, in Oxford, on Monday the 5th of October next, in summer uniform, and be prepared with ten rounds of blank cartridge, and each captain prepare a roll of his company.

By order,
JAMES L. SHULTZ, Adjutant.
Sept. 14.

N. B. Brigadier General Thomas C. Miller and his Staff, are requested to meet the Volunteer Battalion on said day, MANY.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 23rd day of Nov. next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.
SAMUEL MOTTER.
Sept. 14.

The Editors of the York Gazette, Baltimore Gazette, Bedford Gazette, Somerset Whig, Franklin Repository, and Westmoreland Argus, will publish the above three times, and charge this Office.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Dickey & Himes WOULD respectfully give Notice to the Public, that the nature of the Co-partnership heretofore existing between them, has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved; and a new arrangement has been entered into, in which the business for the future will be conducted by

HIMES. The Book Accounts & Notes due the late Firm of Dickey & Himes, will be placed in the hands of T. Dickey for settlement, who is duly authorized to collect the same, and who hereby requests all persons having accounts against said Firm, to present them for settlement.
Gettysburg, Sept. 7, 1835.

out delay. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

VALUABLE FARM.

In Carroll's Tract, FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 16th day of October next, on the premises, the

Valuable FARM, Late the Estate of SAMUEL WITHEROW, Esq. deceased, situated in Carroll's Tract, Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa. containing about

330 ACRES—of which above 200 are first rate Limestone Land—and the balance in excellent Timber.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A good two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, large Stone Bank Barn, Wagon-shed, corn-crib, Spring-house over a never-failing spring near the dwelling; a good Orchard with 150

bearing Fruit Trees, with a CIDER PRESS; a good well of water near the house, with a pump in it. About 20 Acres are in good Meadow, and as much more can be made as desirable. Nearly all the fields are well watered. An indisputable title will be given. The terms will be one-half in hand, and the balance in six equal annual payments.

Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given by JOHN MARSHALL, JOHN WITHEROW, Administrators.

Sept. 14. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same on application to either of the Administrators. York Gazette, English and German, Lancaster Journal, and Bear's German paper, insert four times, m. c. & ch. Sent.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Adams County, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 3d day of October next,

A Lot of Ground, Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of A. Smith, A. Carrigan, C. Smith and others, containing 9 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a 1 1/2 story Log Dwelling House.

Double Log Stable and Barn, with a Well of never-failing water near the door, and a sufficient quantity of Meadow.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by JOHN O'NEILL, Adm'r. By the Court, T. C. MILLER, Clerk.

Sept. 14.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 17th of October next, the following property, late the Estate of ISAAH WHITE, deceased, viz:

A FARM. Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Abraham Plank, Geo. Trostle, John Hershey and others, containing

218 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected

a two-story LOG HOUSE, LOG KITCHEN.

Double Log Barn, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib and other necessary buildings, with two wells of water at the house. About 150 Acres cleared, 30 Acres in Meadow, and the residue excellent TIMBER LAND.—There is also a

good ORCHARD of choice Fruit on the Farm.

Persons desirous of purchasing the above Farm, can be shown the same by calling on the Subscriber.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by ANDREW HEINTZLEMAN, Administrator de bonis non.

Sept. 14.

TO THE PUBLIC.

C. F. HIMES DEEMS it due the community to express his pleasure for the very satisfactory encouragement he has heretofore received whilst in co-partnership with Mr. T. Dickey in the Mercantile business; and would cherish the hope, by proper attention to business, to retain the same.

Gettysburg, Sept. 7.

A CARD.

T. DICKEY RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he received during the time he was engaged in the Mercantile business in connexion with Mr. C. F. HIMES.

The business, in future, will be conducted by C. F. HIMES, at the old stand. Gettysburg, Sept. 7.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my Wife, BARBARA, has left my bed and board without just cause, this is to give notice, that I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

JOHN SHAEFFER, Hamiltonban township, Sept. 1.

out delay. And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on **SATURDAY**, the 29th day of September next, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT.

Belonging to the Estate of John M. Ginter, Esq. deceased.

THE HOUSE

now occupied by Z. HERBERT, Esq. is pleasantly situated in Millers-town, and comfortable as a residence; the lot is well fenced and in good order, having on it an excellent STABLE.

Terms will be made known, on the day of sale, by the Administrator.

J. MOORE,

Aug. 31.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on **SATURDAY**, the 28th of September next, on the premises,

A FARM,

in the Estate of David and Elizabeth DENNIS, situate in Straban township, Adams county, containing 96 Acres and allowances, adjoining Jacob Horn, Conowago creek, and Isaac Monfort.

Also, at the same time and place, the following personal property, viz: Beds and Bedding, Clock, Stove, Bureau, Carver Cupboard, Farming Utensils, and a great variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

HENRY BRINKERHOFF,

Aug. 31.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

BORIS FAHNESTOCK, of Meadon township, Adams county, Pa. created a Trust of the subscription in trust for his Creditors, dated the 1st day of August last, in which said Trust of Trust the said Boris Fahnestock conveyed his Real and certain of his Personal Property in trust as aforesaid. The Trustees hereby give notice to all those having claims against the said Fahnestock, to make known the nature and amount of such claims, properly substantiated, and to take advantage (if they think proper) of a condition or clause in the Deed of Trust, preferring such Creditors as are willing to release on or before the 1st day of May next. And all those Creditors who have not released their claims by that time, will be last paid.

All those who are indebted will please make settlement as soon as possible, to enable the Trustees to make a speedy settlement of the Estate.

C. F. KEENER, Trustee.
WILLIAM REX, Trustee.

Meadon township, Aug. 24.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

This work will in future be edited by **Mrs. J. H. NICHOLAS**, who will receive the aid and advice of **WASHINGTON IRVING**, **EDWARD EVERETT**, **GUZMAN C. VERPLANCE**, **CHARLES F. HOFFMAN**, making the necessary selections for it.

New-York, June 15.

THE LADY'S BOOK,

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose. By the most celebrated Authors. PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM, BY **L. A. GODEY**, Admon Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE.

The Proprietors of the **PEOPLE'S LINE**, AFTER returning their hearty thanks to the public, for the patronage with which they have been favored, take the present opportunity of stating, that reports have been industriously circulated to their prejudice, that overtures had been successfully made to several of the stockholders west of the mountains, by agents of certain other lines, to detach them from their eastern partners: it is with pleasure the proprietors assure the public, that all such attempts have been treated with the scorn they merited. The line throughout is faithfully and well conducted, and if we are to judge by the report of hundreds who have travelled in the line, to the entire satisfaction of the public.

The stockholders are perfectly content with their present share of business, and pleased with their prospects. The line is doing well, and as long as the public show approbation of their exertions, by an increased patronage, the partners can have, collectively or individually, no cause of dissatisfaction.

OSBORNE, DAVIS, KIRK

Aug. 3, 1835.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE highest price given for good clean **WOOL** at the Store of **MILLER & WITHEROW**, Gettysburg, May 18.

Wool! Wool!!

THE highest price given for good clean **WOOL** at the Store of **MILLER & WITHEROW**, Gettysburg, May 18.

NOTICE.

THE account of C. F. KEENER and JACOB EXETER, Trustees of **SAMUEL WRIGHT** (merchant) of Menallen township, is filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Adams county, and will be presented at the Court to be held on **Tuesday** the 29th day of September next, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy.

Aug. 24.

NOTICE.

THE account of C. F. KEENER, one of the Trustees of **DANIEL MENCH**, of Menallen township, is filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented at a Court to be held on **Tuesday** the 29th day of September next, for confirmation and allowance.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Prothy.

Aug. 24.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the **ADMINISTRATOR ACCOUNTS** of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on **Tuesday** the 29th day of September next, viz:

The account of Thomas Wierman, one of the Executors of the estate of John M. Ginter, deceased.

The account of George Ginter, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Conrad, deceased.

The account of Josiah Ferree, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Ferree, deceased.

The account of Josiah Ferree, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ferree, deceased.

The account of Henry Spangler, Administrator of the estate of Peter Spangler, deceased.

The account of John Emlet, Guardian of Samuel, Joseph and Mary Ann Stombaugh.

The account of John Weldy and Henry Wertz, Guardians of the minor children of Jacob Thomas, deceased.

The account of Daniel Myers, Administrator of the estate of Jonas Bushey, deceased.

The account of Abraham King, one of the Executors of the estate of Wm. Walker, deceased.

The account of C. F. Keener, Guardian of Eliza Jane and Maria Ann Adams.

The account of Henry Gitt, Joseph Carl, and Frederick Baugher, administrators of the estate of George Baugher, deceased.

The account of Abraham Lichtenwalter, one of the Executors of the estate of Christian Benner, deceased.

The account of William M. Clellan & Robert Smith, Executors of the estate of John Kline, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Cassatt, Administrator of the estate of John M. Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

The account of Jacob Kellar, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Moses Topper, deceased.

The account of Jacob Kellar, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Moses Topper, deceased, who was the Administrator of the estate of Christian Topper, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Administrator of the estate of Peter Marshall, deceased.

THOS. C. MILLER, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 24.

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The account of Jacob Kellar, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Moses Topper, deceased, who was the Administrator of the estate of Christian Topper, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, Administrator of the estate of Peter Marshall, deceased.

THOS. C. MILLER, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 24.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Works just received and for sale at the Book Store of the Subscriber:

Gutzlaff's History of China, History of the Inquisition, Abbott's Young Christian, Child at Home, Mother at Home, Corner Stone, Six Months in a Convent, Barnes' Notes on Gospels, Acts and Romans, Dr. Schmucker's Popular Theology, second edition, Henry and Antonia, Steward on Hebrews, Watson's Theological Dictionary, Harper's Family, Theological and Classical Library complete.

—ALSO—

Henry's, Scott's, and Clark's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, together with a large and general assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, also Bibles and Testaments of every description, fancy and common binding, and Stationery of every description.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

THE Eunuch's Confession,

OR

Scripture Views of the Sonship of Jesus Christ.

THIS is the best biblical exposition of this vitally important doctrine known to

June 12th, 1835.

Sold at the Apothecary & Book Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 8.

THE Eunuch's Confession,

OR

Scripture Views of the Sonship of Jesus Christ.

THIS is the best biblical exposition of this vitally important doctrine known to

June 12th, 1835.

Sold at the Apothecary & Book Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 8.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, before DANIEL DUNN, Esq., and his Associates, Judges &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN ALBERT,

deceased, to wit: Jacob, Cyrus, (the petitioner,) Conrad, Eliud, George, (who is yet in his minority, under the guardianship of Thomas Stephens, Elizabeth, Martha, Lydia, Mary, (which last two minors have for their guardian George Deardorff,) and Juliana, (also a minor, whose guardian is Thomas Stephens,) to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on **Tuesday** the 29th of September next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the testamentary laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

THOS. C. MILLER, Clerk.

Aug. 31.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ITCH,

OWEVER inveterate, in one hour's application, AND NO DANGER FROM TAKING COLD, by using

Dunfries' Ointment.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, stands unrivalled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in one hour's application only.

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

Dunfries' Remedy for the PILES.

THE proprietor begs leave to recommend (which he does with the fullest confidence) one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, he has in his possession the most unbounded testimonials that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other popular medicine.

This remedy is perfectly easy in its application, to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions, description of the complaint, &c. accompany each packet, which consists of two boxes, Ointment and Electuary. Price, \$1 for the whole, or 50 cents if but one of the articles are wanted.

These are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

Druggist & Apothecary.

July 13.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from the City with a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,

GROCERIES, &c.

And a handsome selection of

BOOKS.

All which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 1.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

Oil of Celsus,

For Beautifying and Preserving

PREVENTING the hair from falling off, (particularly after sickness), promoting the growth of the hair, and preserving its color—prepared only by **WILLIAM GOODENOUGH**, York, Pennsylvania. Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg Street, a few doors east of Mr. Ferry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

MINERAL WATER.

PREPARED in Stone-ware Vessels, kept constantly at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **SAMUEL PATTERSON**, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts, on or before the 1st of October next. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

The Executor resides in Cumberland township.

JAS. M'ALLISTER, Jr. Esq.

Aug. 17.

WINDOW GLASS!

THE Subscriber has received from Pittsburgh, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of **WINDOW GLASS**, which he will sell at the **Manufacturer's Prices**, including Freight. He now has on hand 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-16, and 12-18.

Retailers of the article are respectfully invited to call.

CHARLES F. HINES.

Sept. 14.

TRUSSES.—Hull's Improved Patent Trusses, and Common do, for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26.

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

DE LA MONTERAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 5.

CHURCH HARMONY,

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by Henry Smith, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

Bookseller, Gettysburg.

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

ANDY'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY,

translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S Celebrated & Infalible Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

O'NEILL'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of cures can be seen.

March 28.

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

Morrison's Pills.

The Hygienic Universal Medicine OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

REMOVING all obstructions in the intestines, thoroughly cleansing the bowels, giving purity to the blood, and thereby promoting its free circulation. Striking at the root of all diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

Flax Seed Wanted.

THE highest price in Cash will be given for **GOOD FLAX SEED**, by

S. H. BUEHLER.

July 27.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, **JAMES BELL, Jr.** Sheriff of the county of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this **PUBLIC NOTICE** to the Electors of the said County of Adams,

THAT A

General Election

will be held in the said County, on the **Second Tuesday of October** next, (the 18th.)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick; and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lantells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle & Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's bridge, and the intersection of said road with the Gettysburg and York Turnpike Road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of Wm. Thompson, sen. in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road, at the house now occupied by Philip Eich, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house formerly occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oster, in McSherry's-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of James Black, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lantells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME AND PLACES WILL BE ELECTED.

One Governor for the Commonwealth of Pennsylv'a;

One Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and York;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts; and

One Director of the Poor & House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed that the **INSPECTORS** of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

2d day of October next,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law, for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election) as stated by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall said Act required.

That the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State

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